

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Company A, Robert B. Carr, John W. Hinson, Thomas J. Bostic, Stephen D. Farrior.

Company B, William E. Stitt, Julius Alexander, Robert T. Burwell.

Company C, William T. Brewer, Ruffin Barnes, L. D. Killett, Bennett Barnes.

Company D, John S. Whitaker, William Beavans, George W. Wills.

Company E, Wiley J. Cobb, Van B. Sharpe, John H. Leigh, Charles Vines, Willis R. Dupree, Thomas H. Williams.

Company F, Henry A. Macon, William R. Bond, J. H. Morris, W. L. M. Perkins, Jesse A. Macon.

Company G, William B. Williams, Alexander L. Steed, John B. Powell, Luther R. Crocker.

Company H, Hampton Beverly, Benjamin F. Moore, W. W. Boggan, Henry C. Beaman, Peter B. Lilly.

Company I, John H. Threadgill, John Ballard, Stephen W. Ellerbee, Leonidas L. Polk.

Company K, John A. Boggan, Stephen Huntley, Francis E. Flake.

The regiment was ordered to Wilmington and Fort Johnson at Smithville, on the Cape Fear river, where it remained about a month in General French's command, and thence to Virginia. Daniel's brigade, composed of the 32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d, was placed in the command of Major-General Holmes, and on the last of the seven-days operations around Richmond was ordered to occupy the road near the James river, where it was subjected to a fierce shelling from the

gunboats on the right and the batteries on Malvern Hill in front, but was not in the regular engagement; was afterwards ordered to Drewry's Bluff, and constituted part of the forces under Major-General G. W. Smith for the protection of Richmond and vicinity during the advance of the army under General Lee into Maryland in September, 1862; and about the same time a demonstration was made against Suffolk, Va., by troops under General French (this regiment being a portion of them), probably for the purpose of preventing the enemy from sending reinforcements from that territory to oppose the movement of the Confederates in Maryland. They returned in about ten days, and the regiment resumed its position at Drewry's Bluff, where it was engaged in drilling and putting up breastworks under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, who, being a civil engineer by profession, was ordered by the brigade commander to supervise their construction. Shortly after quarters were prepared for the winter, the brigade was ordered to Goldsboro, in December, 1862, to reinforce the Confederates in opposing the advance of the Union troops from Newbern under General Foster; but on the day before its arrival the enemy succeeded in burning the railroad bridge over the Neuse river, and, after a sharp engagement with the Confederates on the south side of the river, retreated to their base of operations at Newbern. The bridge was immediately rebuilt on trestles by a detail, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis superintending the work.

During the spring of 1863 it was stationed at Kinston and detachments sent out to prevent the approach